Amusements Co-Night.

MOU OPERA HOUSE—8—Blue Beard.

ABINO—8—"Falka."
DEN MUSEE—Waxworks.

FRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—"The Strangers of PARISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—"May Blossom."

ADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—"May Blossom." METROPOLITAN PARK-Baseball.

NEW-YORK COMEDY THEATRE-2 and 8-" Captain Mish ler."
New Park Theatre—2 and 8—"The Dead Heart"
FAR THEATRE—8—"Whose Are They !"
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8—"Madem Piper."
SE AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—"97 or 79."
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—"The Wages of Sin."

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE Advertisements for publication in The TRIBUNE, and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the following branch offices in New York City
Main Upwen Office, 1,288 Broadwar, 9a m, to 9 p. m.
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No. 700 Third-ave, near Forty-seventhest, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 208 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., 4 to 8 p. m.
Union Square, No. 92 East Fourteenth-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Union Square, No. 92 East Fourteenth-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 700 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., 4 to 8 p. m.
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Union Square, No. 92 East Fourteenth-st., 10 a.m. to bp. m. IN OTHER CITIES.

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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORKIGN.-John C. Eno was arraigned yesterday in Quebec and remanded. ____ The cricket match between the Philadelphia team and the Dublin University resulted in a draw. === France is modifying its demands regarding the Egyptian Con-The Emperor of Anam has accepted ; the principles of the treaty with France.

Congress.-In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced providing for offering a reward of \$100,000 to any person who shall discover the true cause or germ of yellow fever. Bilis were passed granting an annual leave of absence with pay to letter carriers; granting a pension to the widow o General Judson Kilpatrick: relating to the Legislature of Dakota; to regulate the payment of bills of exchange. The House passed the bill to prevent the unlawful occupancy of the public lands, DOMESTIC .- The Republican National Convention met yesterday; and elected John R. Lynch temporary chairman over General Powell Clayton by a vote of 430 to 388; the Blaine men still look the success of their candidate. General O. E. Babcock was drowned on the Florida coast. === Mr. Blaine arrived at his home in Augusta, Me., last night. He was greeted by crowds of people on his journey. The corner-stone of the new Protestant Episcopal Cathedral at Albany was laid. - Miss Cornelia Marguerite Seward, granddaughter of Secretary of State William H. Seward, was married at Al CITY AND SUBURBAN .- At Jerome Park yesterday

won the Ladies' Stakes, and
Monroe the Great Metropolitan
p. Elmendorf, Jack of Hearts,
Echo won Duchess Handicap. and Echo won the other Warden Dowling, of the Ludlow Street Jail, was discharged because he allowed Ward to stay out too late. — The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons was began. - At the Harlem regatta the Columbia eight were barely defeated by the Metropolitans. The Met politan and Brooklyn baseball nines were badly beaten by the Cincinnati and Louisville clubs. - The Senior class of Columbia College held its class day exercises. Deputy Tax Commissioner Gillespie and Stephen B. Gregory died. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.98 cents. Stocks were unusually irregular and erratic, and closed weak at

material declines. THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cooler, fair or clear weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 86°; lewest, 59°; average,

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Several additional Democratic County conventions have been held in this State. They all want Tilden and are all heart-broken over "the fraud of 1876," which apparently has only just been called to their attention.

The prophet may be without honor in his own country. But it is different with the showman when his name is Barnum. He exhibited in his native Bridgeport yesterday and the public schools were closed in honor of his presence and in order that the children might be left free to go to the circus. A unique tribute to a unique man.

Sheriff Davidson merely reflected public sentiment and evinced a proper regard for the fitness of things in removing Warden Dowling. Dowling evidently is too considerate of the wishes of eminent scoundrels to make a faithful jail official. In going off on a spree with Ferdinand Ward, he simply disgraced himself and richly earned the punishment that followed.

A telegram from Augusta, Me., states that no private wire has been connected with the (Blaine) residence and there are 'no indications that such a wire is being erected." It is now in order for the anti-Blaine newspapers to challenge the Maine statesman to deny that he has not been spending the last month training carrier pigeons to fly to and from Chicago. We trust The New-York Post will not neglect this masterly stroke.

An Egyptian mummy that flourished three hundred years before Confucius was unveiled and otherwise entertained at Cornell University yesterday, in the presence of a distinguished company. What his mummyship is doing in this country this Presidential year can only be conjectured. If he was not a foreigner and hence ineligible it would be a clever guess that he checked his trunk in Egypt for the United Btates with a view of turning up at the Democratic National Convention as a dark horse. It must be admitted that he's a good deal of an old ticket himself.

Medical men and scientists generally will read with peculiar interest a bill that was introduced In the Senate yesterday. It is designed to stimulate investigation that will result in discovering the cause of that terrible scourge of the South, yellow fever. The handsome prize of \$100,000-to say nothing about the glory, and the certainty of being placed high up on the self-delegates from New-Jersey. The offence for which his extradition is asked is wife's coansel he strode up to him, and in the presence of by heart, until you find the mouth. [Boston Transcript.]

awarded to the person that solves the problem. The last news from the scientists was that one of their number as a result of a series of experiments had found out how successfully to cope with hydrophobia.- Let us hope that yellow fever's turn may come next.

Some interesting news in regard to the delectable oleomargarine is printed on another page. The prohibitory law passed last winter went into effect on the first of this month. One consequence is that the largest of the oleomargarine factories has suspended operations. A small dealer declines to follow this example declaring that he will resist the law on the ground that it is unconstitutional; and doubtless the courts sooner or later will be called upon to decide that question. It will be observed that the managing director of the Commercial Company takes a philosophical view of the present situation, remarking that "the ultimate end of the agitation, I think, will be good." Those who favored the passage of the law agree with him. They believe the agitation will be so good as to drive oleomargarine out of the

Governor Robinson, of Massachusetts, is one of the most capable and upright officials in the country, and yet outside of his own State-however it may be inside-the set-back which he received yesterday at the hands of the Legislature will generally be regarded as deserved. Massachusetts is now paying her law-makers \$500 a year. The present Legislature passed a bill increasing the compensation to \$650. The Governor vetoed the measure yesterday, whereupon the House proceeded to pass it over the veto by considerably more than the necessary two-thirds vote. There is economy and economy. The economy that is a practical denial of the proposition that the laborer is worthy of his hire cannot be profitably practised by the public in dealing with those chosen to serve the common interest. A few years ago New-York adopted a Constitutional Amendment raising the pay of her legislators from \$300 to \$1,500, and it is generally conceded that the step was a wise one. And certainly if New-York legislators are worth \$1,500, Massachusetts' ought to command

AT CHICAGO.

The news from Chicago is that Mr. Blaine is stronger than anybody else, but not yet stronger than everybody else. To intelligent readers, this is not news at all.

It is difficult at this distance to understand the exultation over the election of Mr. Lynch as temporary chairman. Why the defeat of a eandidate, nominated by an Arthur office-holder at the South, should be regarded as a defeat for Mr. Blaine, it is not easy to see. Certain it is that Mr. Blaine's foes will not admit that all the votes cast for General Clayton belong to Mr. Blaine. The vote was mixed. Mr. John M. Forbes, who moved in committee to make the nomination of General Clayton unanimous, is not a supporter of Blaine. General Sabin, the chairman, who voted to defeat the nominee of his own committee, is not a supporter of Mr. Blaine. On the other hand, some well-known supporters of Mr. Blaine voted against General Clayton. Hence it will be claimed that this was not a test vote. If it was Mr. Blaine's supporters have reason to rejoice. His friends have been talking about 350 votes. His foes have doubted whetherhe could get 300. If the 388 votes cast for General Clayton represent Mr. Blaine's real strength yesterday, he has gained a great deal since the latest estimates of his friends were prepared.

The truth is that the nomination for temporary chairman was first offered to ex-Senator Bruce, who declined. General Clayton did not consent to accept it until the same Mr. Lynch, who has now been chosen, had assured him that he (Lynch) would not stand. The mixed vote for both candidates shows that there was no precise test of many tenement-houses swarms of people of the strength of either nominee for the Presidency, although the opponents of Mr. Blaine were greatly surprised at the vote for General

Clayton. The Temporary Chairman of the Convention has no patronage and no power. To concentrate a majority vote for that office was obviously infinitely easier than to concentrate such a vote upon any candidate for President. This-the real problem of the Convention-the opponents of Mr. Blaine have not attempted as yet. Mr. Blaine, if the vote for Temporary Chairman is any indication, lacks few votes of a majority. His opponents, divided among many candidates, will have a hard task to unite upon anybody. Thus far, there is no indication of any promising movement in that direction. With only nineteen more votes than a majority, for all other candidates, the chance of getting together a majority upon any one man cannot be called britliant.

Mr. Blaine's friends show no signs of weakness. If they have come to stay the victory goes to them. Whenever the opposition attempts to combine upon anybody, we shall see whether the will of the great majority of Northern Republicans is altogether without weight in the Convention.

THE ISSUE NARROWED.

There is no man, be he Republican or Demoerat, who will question that a Republican candidate is sure of election if he can carry Maine in September, Ohio and West Virginia in October, and the three Pacific States in November. In that case, though New-York and New-Jersey should be lost, the Republican candidate would have 209 electoral votes, and without West Virginia he would still have 203, or two more than enough to elect. But if the same candidate could surely add New-York and New-Jersey, with their 45 votes, his majority would be overwhelming.

There is a candidate who, even according to the published estimates of his opponents, has in his favor the 12 delegates from Maine, the 12 delegates from West Virginia, 23 of the delegates from Ohio, all the 28 delegates from the Pacific States, 27 from New-York, and 9 from New-Jersey. In reality he has a still larger number from these States, but these are conceded by his opponents. And these delegates go to other delegations and solemnly assure them that Mr. Blaine can certainly carry every one of the States named. Out of the 98 delegates from Maine, Ohio, West Virginia and the Pacific States, every one except half of those from Ohio declares that Mr. Blaine is the strongest candidate that can be selected, and the remaining half of the Ohio delegation, though they may personally prefer Mr. Sherman, wo ld heartily unite in a declaration that

Mr. Blaine could certainly carry that State. Moreover, though Mr. Blaine has not at preent the active support of a majority of the New-York delegation, there are several of those who prefer President Arthur who would frankly admit that Mr. Blaine, if nominated, could | ment refused to make a declaration of this natsurely carry New-York, so that the declaration in his favor would cover a majority in that State also, and include a much larger proportion of the delegates from the Republican districts. Out of the eighteen delegates from New-Jersey, the offence for which his extradition is asked is

declare that Mr. Blaine would now be a stronger candidate than General Garfield was in 1880, and would in all probability secure the electoral votes of that State also. Is it not natural that | ficials, the guarantee would probably be insisted this state of facts should strongly impress the upon. delegates from States that cannot help to elect a Republican President?

ALCOHOL FOR MANUFACTURES. Mr. Hiscock's motion on Monday, which threw the Democratic party into such a state of agitation, was not a mere political catch. Of course it is delightful amusement for able Republican members to put the Democratic party "in a hole" semi-occasionally, by motions which Democratic demagogues do not dare to face. But this motion has a larger and more impor-

tant object.

It has now been settled, so far as anything can be settled in a Democratic Congress, that there is to be no change of the tariff at this session. Mr. Hewitt has a bill pending, as other members have, but nobody imagines that either of them can be forced through after the defeat of Mr. Morrison's bill. Hence we are obliged to assume that the revenue from customs will not be changed this year. For eleven months of the current fiscal year, since taxes were reduced, the revenue has been \$321,234,646, against \$363,371,413 for the corresponding months last year. The surplus applied to reduction of the public debt for the eleven months has been \$92,000,000. Both parties are of the opinion that this surplus ought to be reduced. It operates to destroy the National Banking system, it disturbs finances and trade unnecessarily, and it continually places before Congress a temptation to extravagance, whereas a Democratic Congress stands in no need of such temptation.

It has been the policy of the Republican party to resist frequent and mischievous changes of the tariff, and to cut down revenue from time to time by repealing or reducing internal taxes. The Democrats made a formal assault upon this position, under the lead of Mr. Morrison, and were defeated. It only remains for the Republicans to show in what way taxes can be further reduced without breaking down the defences of American industry and without abandoning the tax on spirits and tobacco as a source of revenue. The only valid objection that has ever been made to the whiskey tax is that it enhances the cost of production in many branches of manufacture. To remove this objection by taking the tax off spirits used in manufacture, and to effect a considerable reduction in revenue without abandoning the taxation of liquor ased as a beverage, was a principal object of Mr. Hiscock's motion.

This motion puts the Democratic majority in a bad predicament, because of the decision made in Democratic caucus on a motion of similar purport. It was offered and carried, with intent to placate the opposition to the Morrison bill, but proved entirely impotent to that end. Having thus become committed as a party to substantially the same measure that Mr. Hiscock now proposes on the part of the Republicans, and having refused to take action on it only because the Morrison bill was beaten, the Democratic majority is now in a peculiar predicament. Mr. Hiscock still holds the floor for the next occasion or which the matter can be considered, and the bill may probably pass the House. Its fate in the Senate is more doubtful.

THE TENEMENT-HOUSE INQUIRY.

Governor Cleveland has signed the bill proriding for a commission to inquire into the character and condition of tenement-houses in this It is to be hoped that a live commission will be appointed, and that the work will be pushed forward energetically. Above all, it is necessary that the commission should have some clear idea as to the practical utility of such an inquiry. It does not need a special inquiry to discover the main facts of the tenement-house situation. The press of New-York has repeatedly set them forth. It is well known that in a great dirty habits and low vitality crowd together like pigs, ignore every sanitary consideration, propagate disease, suffer and swelter and endure discomforts and nuisances of the least tolerable and most offensive kind. It is well known, too, that many owners of such property will not do anything to improve it, excusing themselves on the ground that the tenants would ruin improvements speedily. It is notorious that this kind of property is exceptionally profitable, first because the cost of maintenance is kept down so, and second because the tenants pay extremely high rents in proportion to the accommodation. All this is familiar to the public. What it wants to know now is, how to deal with this tenement-house problem.

No plan which has any tendency to pauperize the classes that require cheap lodging ought to be entertained, to begin with. It will not do to fall back upon the State to help solve the problem of earning the livelihood of any class. Neither is it easy to compel private property owners to sacrifice their property by putting costly improvements into the hands of those whose habits are filthy, and who will not take care of or keep clean the houses they inhabit. Experience elsewhere has shown that such people must be elevated by degrees, and the really vital question seems to be, how to bestow them during the probationary period. It must be realized that many if not most of the lowest class of tenement-house tenants do not appreciate a better style of living, and that it must take time and education to make them desire anything better. Meanwhile they would have to be schooled patiently or tacy would simply convert whatever sort of houses they were put into to tenement houses.

To ignore these considerations is to vitiate any scheme at the outset, and therefore it is necessary to emphasize them now. An intelligent and painstaking commission, however, will, we trust, be chosen, and will go to work with as little delay as possible, since it is in the summer that the worst features of the tenementhouse are to be seen, and it is therefore in that season that the most useful suggestions for practical reform are to be gathered. The question is one which our civilization cannot afford to neglect, yet even neglect might be less mischievous than hasty and insufficiently con-

EXTRADITION PRACTICE.

There is only a slender chance of extraditing John C. Eno from Canada. The chief offences with which he is charged are not included in the Extradition Clause of the Treaty with Great Britain. If he be surrendered it will be on some subordinate charge within the limited range of extraditable crimes. American practice, however, has been so irregular in such cases and has resulted in so many flagrant scandals that it is doubtful if the Canadian officials would consent to extradite Enounless they were furnished with a formal guarantee that he should be tried in the United States for the subordinate offence, and for that alone. The State Departure in the Winslow case, Mr. Fish arguing that a pledge was demanded which was not required by the Treaty, but only by an English statute. The principle that a criminal must be tried for

upheld in all recent controversies on this subject. In so conspicuous a case as that which is now engaging the attention of the Quebec of-

Not long ago a convict escaped from the Michigan Penitentiary and took refuge in Canada. The crime of which he had been convicted was not an extraditable offence. His surrender would not, therefore, be demanded on the original charge. A subordinate charge was brought forward and he was surrendered on that accusation. The Canadian officials had acted upon the presumption that he would be tried on this new count and not punished for the other offence. The American authorities, however, having once got possession of the criminal, sent him back to the penitentiary to serve out his old term. This is only one of many instances of sharp practice and double-dealing under the Extradition Treaty, and the British Government and the Canadian authorities have remonstrated against these glaring irregularities. The principle that a fugitive must be tried for the crime for which he is extradited has been a disputed point of law in the United States, but it has been distinctly affirmed by the latest decisions of the courts. Until it is embodied in the Treaty itself, the Canadian authorities will be exceedingly cautious in re-

sponding to demands for extradition. If the arrest of Eno serve no other purpose, it will direct public attention to the urgent necessity for a revision of all the older extradition treaties with foreign Governments. The treaty with Great Britain needs modification in three respects. First, the list of crimes should be enlarged from seven to at least twenty, so as to include conspiracy to murder, burglary, counterfeiting, embezzlement, misappropriation of public or trust funds and obtaining money under false pretences. Secondly, political offences should be carefully defined and expressly excluded in the law. Thirdly, there should be an explicit declaration that the fugitive surrendered can be tried and punished only for the crime for which his extradition has been asked. These three principles are embodied in the latest and most complete treaties negotiated by the United States Government.

AN IDLE CRITICISM. Several leading Arthur organs are devoting considerable time and energy these days to the abuse of Collector Robertson of this city. His heinous offence, in their eyes, is that having been elected a delegate to the National Convention he is at present at Chicago working not for the success of Mr. Arthur but for that of the man of his own and his Congressional district's choice. They are shocked at the spectacle of a Federal office-holder's siding "against the Administration."

These newspapers must have short or treacherons memories, else they would certainly refrain from giving atterance to such a criticism. They are continually pointing to Mr. Arthur as a model of political deportment. And Mr. Arthur did not hesitate to antagonize an Administration of which, next to the President, he was the chief member. Is it possible that the Arthur organs have forgotten that circumstance? Or do they hold to an elastic theory of official propriety which makes it all right for Vice-President Arthur to work against President Garfield and all wrong for Collector Robertson to work against President Arthur?

In any event, consistency is a lovely jewel.

It begins to look as though poor Charles Reade's nemory would be subjected to the same kind of biographical detraction which has of late besmirched so many literary reputations. His late pastor has prepared a memoir of him in which he is represented as entertaining distressing doubts as to his connection with the stage, at the same time that he continued to draw his dramatic profits regularly. It would be difficult to put a man in a more awkward attitude than such a story places him in, and when it is considered that this is one of the "wounds of a friend," the world may well wonder how he would come out from the hands of an enemy When he was alive Charles Reade was always regarded as a very manly man, frank, candid and sensitive on all points of honor. His biographer, however, seems to have made him out to be a rank hypocrite, who, while professing great computation because of having written for the stage, did nt hesitate to enrich himself by what he is assumed to have regarded as a sin. The friends of Charles Reade are not likely to accept this interpretation of his character, but it would evidently have been batter for him had he acted a pon Judah P. Benja min's theory and burned all his private papers before

PERSONAL.

Mrs. R. L. Stuart, following the example of Miss Wolfe and Mr. Astor, recently deposited \$50,000 in the United States Trust Company to be used by the Children's And Society in building a lodging house on the East Side Aid Society in build for homeless boys.

On the final page of the catalogue of Lady Sandwith's sale, says The World (London), "my eye is caught by Lot 166 described as an old Sèvres jardinière. Rose de Barri nd taken by the late General Richardson from the palace at Seringapatam in 1799.' What tales could this ee of bric-h-brac tell!-of French bribery and intrigue, and native cunning; of the Iron Duke in embryo as Colonel Wellesley,' under Generals Baird and Harris; of the carnage on the ramparts of the Sultan's capital on that suitry May afternoon; of Tippeo himself, meribund that sultry May atternoon; of Tippoo himself, meribune with three musket-balls in his body, but game enough to fetch a wipe with his scinitar at a British solder, what book him for dead, and tried to loot his jewelfod sworth left. (Tippoo's bluck sealed his own fate, for the soldier british shot him through the head as he lay). And his bit of fragile day has survived the rains of palace, mpire and dynasty for nearly a century!"

Writing from Jerusalem in February of last year to a friend in England, General Gordon said: "God has up set the Egyptian people, and they will get their liberty. He has permitted this revolt in the Soudan, which will end, I believe, by the suppression of the slave trade and slaveholding." In May he wrote; "Our Government must stay (in Egypt and the Soudan) whether they like it or not." In September he added: "We sowed the wind when we got rid of Ismail, and are reaping the whirlwind;" and later: " Humanly speaking, my reign caused the rebellion, for I and the people agreed in our feelings toward the Turkish pachas, and Isnail, the old Shadive, had a letter which I expect Tewik has now, in which I said. 'When I go you will not find it easy to govern the Soudan, and therefore while I am in the

Says The Indianapolis Journal: " Eerdinand Ward lived in this city about twelve years ago, and Indianapolts is indebted to the observation and foresight of Mr. Alfred Harrison, the venerable banker, for the great depravity was in its inclpiency. Ward was employed in a minor capacity in the Meridian National Bank, when one day Mr. Harrison discovered him whistling. This aroused his suspicious and put him on the watch. A day with a eigerette. Mr. Harrison immediately communi-cated the information to the bank, and Ward was dis-enarced. The result, long delayed, but which came at last, testifies to the auteness of Mr. Harrison's observa-tion and the accuracy of his judgment. Ward after moving to New York doubtiess smoked eigarettes as-he played the bank, without limit, until his native ionesty became thoroughly honeycombed, and crash followed. Whistling had semething to do with the streek of the young man, as had doubtless' peck-a-boo-ollars and spike-toed shoes, but these all lade into in-tegrificance beside the prime cause, the insidious signette." rith a eigarette. Mr. Harrison immediately communi-

"The true story " of how the late Charles O'Conor came to act as counsel in the Forrest divorce case is told by The Spracuse Herald. Mrs. Forrest's friends at first tried to engage him, but he refused positively to have anything to do with the case. But they had spread abroad reports of of their intention to engage him, hoping thus to frighten Mr. Forrest, and Forrest had heard and believed them. A few hours after his final retusal to be Mrs. Forrest's counsel, Mr. O'Conor took his sent in a horse-car, to go home, A moment later Forrest entered. His eye fell upon O'Conor and flashed fire. Believing the lawyer to be his

Mr. O'Conor rose, quitted the car, and returned to his office. There he wrote a brief note to Mrs. Forrest, accepting her case without retainer; and a more remorables warfare was never waged by counsel upon an adversary's client than that which Mr. O'Conor opened against

the great actor the next day. NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., June 3 .- The Marquis of Normanby, the Governor of Victoria, Australia, with the Marchioness of Normanby and their son, Lord Renry Phipps, are at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls. They start for New-York to-morrow.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

BITS OF EXPERIENCE AT TANGIER.

F. Mathews, Consul at Tangler.-Commerce between the countries is rapidly extending. When I went to Morocco fifteen years ago, it was with the greatest difficulty that anything American could be introduced. An atempt was made to introduce petroleum. The high priest or spiritual oracle of the Sultan had a dream that it was 'not good," and advised the Sultan against it. Of course that ended the matter. Street lamps are not needed, be cause the natives rarely go out at night, and those who do go out carry their own lanterns. As there are no theatres or places of public amusement, there are few places to go to. Social entertainments are the principal amusements. The streets are too narrow for rallways, averaging eight or ten feet in width. Donkeys are the chief means of street travel, and every business man has his ewn donkey. One of the men who robbed my consular office of \$50,000 worth of rare coins died a few weeks ago under the knout. He would not confess where he buried the money. His confederate, the soldier, is undergoing life imprisonment. I did not demand that the criminals be beheaded, as I had a right to do under the laws of that country. Under the treaty between the Governments, a guard is furnished our consular office, and that makes that Government responsible for losses. I had been more than a quarter of

lations with Morocco. The American Consul is paid less than any other foreign representative in that country. ELECTRIC LIGHTS AT SEA.

a century making this collection, which was intrinsically

worth about \$5,000. The Government of Morocco paid

me \$25,000 as a compromise for my loss. The Demo-

cratic Congress reduced the salary of the Consul at Tan-

gler from \$3,000 to \$2,000, which is false economy, con-

sidering the importance of our growing commercial re-

J. S. Watson, superintendent of the Canard Line. - Electric lights have been put in the Gallia. We now have electric lights, three different kinds, in the Servia, Aurania, Pavonia, Cephalonia, Bothnia and Gallia, and we have every reason to be entirely satisfied with them. All new steamships will be furnished with them. They are economical, give a better light than gas or oil, and best of all give out no heat. The Aurania ! Oh, well, she goes as fast as we want her to. You see we won't race. We run on schedule time and never push our ships. Racing is expensive and undesirable. A good ship is like a good horse ; if you keep her at the top of her speed sh eventually feel the strain. We are holding the Aurania in. JAPANESE AND AMERICAN FIREWORKS.

C. A. Johnson, fireworks.-The ingenuity of the Japanse is unfathomable. Now this shell, only six inches in diameter, contains an elephant as large as Jumbomen Goddess of Liberty flitteen feet high, and broad in proportion. They are fer public exhibits in the day time air, where they burst, and the figures, which are made of paper, become inflated and assume their huge dimensions loating slowly to the ground. We have good facilities for making fireworks, and we thought we ought to add these shells and figures to our list of manufactures; so we cut open shell after shell, and studied and ex perimented, and gave it up as a bad job. We simply ould not do it. These and fire crackers are about the only fireworks American manufacturers import, having the variety of colors in our exploding bombs, but do not yet equal, or even approach, them in their wonderfully strange and perfect figures. I never knew of an elaborate pyrotechnic display in Japan; no set pieces sucworks as one would imagine. When we were preparing for the display at the Battery on last Evacuation Day the committee in charge furnished us with programme of the exhibition given I years ago at the same place, when Washington anded there after the retreat of the British. With very ew exceptions we gave a similar entertainment, and I loubt if it was much better. I think you may expect something elaborote this year at Concy Island. The displays there have created a demand for fireworks through out the country, and the Fourth of July is no longer solated as of old. Weekly and even daily displays are great advertising medium. A good display at Coney Island costs about \$700.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

This is the explanation of a Detroit wife in The Free Press of that city: "I saw in your paper the other day an account of a divorce suit brought by me. I wish you would say in your next assue that I done it in a moment of haste and passion. He struck me with a hammer, but it was a tack hammer. My own temper is bad, and per haps I deserved it."

composed of learned persons whom we may call "ins," and persons who want to be learned and whom we may call "outs." The outs form an anticace whenever they want the las to toot.—(Springfield Union. A man recently gave fifteen reasons, in Progress, of

Philadelphia, for not living in New-York. Any etty is a pretty poor affair.

The politicians are said to be "all at sea." This would be most excellent news if it were not certain that they will all come ashore again.—[Chicago Times. The Spanish Government is making rigid inquiries in

regard to the reports about the burning of bibles in the | ingluis in the proceedings.

State of lows, is at Chicago, bot, as has been intimated, to edit the Arthur boom, but to afford his fellow Iowans the strongest possible means of contrast. As a contraster Colonel Hatton is a full-sized, dazzling success.—[Philadelphia Press.

As the Democratic party is in such need of Presidential mber, why doesn't it go to the Somian and induce the two false prophets to run?

A Russian is not legally a man until he is twenty-six years old. Fancy a Russian mother saying: "Alvira-wiska, who was that sitting so close on the sofa with you hast ngi.d." and Alvi replying: "Only Chipannikwiski, a little boy from over the way. We were celebrating his a little boy from over the way. We were contwenty-north birthday."— Philadelphia Call.

The Boston Port has waked up its readers by big display headlines in regard to the dangerous rocks lying just outside Boston harbor. The Post staff probably went out fishing the other day, and got mad because their boat grazed on some pubbles in the back bay.

Free Traders in Chicago next week will be as rare as an uncooked steak. [Baltimore American. Mrs. Belva Lockwood, of Washington, wants to make an

address in the Republican Convention on the right of women to vote. She says Logan is the man for her, Inasmuch as Ben Butler, while Governor of Massachi

setts, decided that a woman was not "a person" in the eyes of the law, and was overraled by his Republican Council, it is hard to understand the devotion of the women in the Greenback Convention to the man who put this nuncecessary and unwarranted slight upon the sex.—(Indianapois Journal.

The selling or exposing for sale of intoxicating liquors has been prohibited in Vermont for the last thirty years; and yet there are 426 places in the State where intoxicating liquors are more or less openly sold.

"Milaman, why does your milk always look so blue I" inquired the housewife. "My cows came from Boston, main," proudly replied the milkman, "and they're blue-bloods I"—[Pittsourg Chronich-Telegraph.

School teachers and school children, in Vermont, are not allowed to use tobacco in any form. But how are they going to find it out if a boy takes his father's pipe | floor like aqueduct water slowly filling some great re and goes down behind the barn ! Should the Republicans nominate Lincoln, and the Democrats Tilden, a distinguished Memphis lawyer re-

marked yesterday, the two parties would rob the and the grave for candidates.—[Memphis Appeal. The New-Orleans Times-Democrat accasionally prints a page of news and advertisements in Spanish for its Mexi-

can readers. A South American flower is only visible when the wind blows; the favorite Democratic Flower is valued for his ability to raise the wind.—[Hudson Republican.

The "Isle of Man" has a Parliament of its own, and women are allowed to vote for its members. Why call it the Isle of Man! Let it be named the "Idol of Woman." - Hartford Time Ourda says she does not labor when she writes, and her testimeny is corroborated by her books. She does it for the more fan of the thing. | Philadelphia Press.

It is hoped that the baseball editor will not permit this little diversion at Chicago to step between his depart-ment and the public eye. The baseball editor, therefore, has a duty to perform, and we are sure he is capable of performing it.—Clucianati Enquirer.

The new cuts of General Butler, going the rounds since his nomination by the Greenbackers, make him look as his nomination by the Greenozakers, make him look as though a certain enterprising soap company was using him for advertising purposes.—[Boston Pest. True, Britannia rules the waves, but if Brother Jonathan ever gets a mavy again, she may have to waive the rule, —[Boston Transcript.

"You see that gentleman over there! He is a Dem cratic member of the Common Council." "So ! \did you say his saloon was !"-[Boston Transcript.

Don't flatter yourself, young man, that you know a girl by heart, until you find that she doesn't no you by

CONVENTION PICTURES.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN SESSION.

SATHERING OF THE DELEGATES-INTERIOR AR-RANGEMENTS OF THE HALL. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, June 3 .- The cool, sunny spring morning shone upon the hotel lobbies full of quiet but haggard men, worne out with argument and calculations. The populous towns of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, tributary to Chicago, poured contingents in at early morning, and by half past six the restaurants were crowded. Then the hotels became like crowded skating rinks, as aimless multitudes curved in and about, eavesdropping wherever two men talked on anything together. Up the stairs and along the dark corridors these homeless party men crowded and countermarched, straining to get into State headquarters, and then straining to get out again, and clogging up the doors of private rooms they knew not who inhabited, because they saw others there. The chief men in the conduct of the several canvasses looked neryous, some of them having had but a few hours' sleep each night for a whole week. Not a private quarrel has disturbed the week nor any

temperance marked the attendance. Beyond singing Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching," and some war songs for Logan, no sound beyond the common disturbed the beer palaces on Monday night At the theatres mild "gags" about the candidates were listened to good-humoredly. Even the newspapers have settled down to a temperate discussion of the probabilities since it was found that Blaine was steadily gaining, and Logan holding his own. Few, however, have been busy anywhere, and the different merchants merely expressed their choice by exposing the portrait of a candidate, Blaine's picture being in the proportion of 20 to 1. Here and there might be seen a canvas inscribed, " West Virginia solid for Blaine," but the Southern delegates alone showed any disturbance, as from time to time a man detached himself from Arthur and Logan to join the Blaine column. These delegations were concentrated at the Sherman House, where it was interesting to see the old pro-slavery Whig giving advice to his now Republican colleague, or a group of Gulf State negro delegates, made recently acquainted, gravely arguing whether Arthur could carry New-York. Bands of music have been dispensed with, and but little marching has been done. The lessons of the last embittered contest for and against a third term have sunk into the public mind, and the degree of feeling at present is moderate and fraternal. Dark horses and tyrannical self-assertion have both gone out of fashion. The mighty traffic of Chicago went on indifferent to the holiday processions on the streets. Masted vessels and great steamers moved up the little river, arresting the crowds by ringing of bells, and great trucks and rapid cars and cable railroad trains with warning sounds, like New-York hospital ambulances, kept the wide, level, wood-paved streets notay. The nearly mile square of lovely business blocks crowded to the edge of the lake the edifice of the convention, and left it there, as it were, outside the pale of the city, flanked by a great park; and in its rear ran the frenotives of the Illinois Central Railroad, which had created at once Illinois and Chicago.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

A building for annual exhibitions of music or manufacture, it is in effect a mere rink or pavilion of light green color, with a centre and wings, and the centre is lifted to dignity by a portico and red dome and cupola. This portion faces one of the leading cross streets of the city, where is exposed the shield of the Union and the sign, National Republican Convention." This great painted dank construction is 1,000 feet long, and perhaps 200 feet deep, and has now been standing eleven years, Being too large for convention purposes, only the left end, or one-half of the building, is occupied by the almost ten thousand who are now making their way into it by half a dozen entrances.

Few such sights can be seen in the world as these National party conventions and their accompanying specta-tors. The old Polish nebility moving to the place where they selected their King, amidst personal jealousies, and the intrigue of surrounding courts, alone bore comparison with these vocuntary yet carefully legalized assemites, now nearly strly years authorized by precedent, or since the destruction of the caucus nominating system by General Jackson. A vestige of that dishonored system has been seen in the presence of nearly a fourth of the United States Scuators at this convention, nearly very one of whom is working for his candidate, and the atronage, and several of whom were beaten by their orn people as delegates. The way into the hall is by circuitous wide passages, without angles, sweeping under the raised ends of the great auditorium and suddenly confronting the visitor, as he passes through certain cabin gangways, with a sight of the two or three acres of human beings, all sitting as orderly as Quakers at a meeting.

GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE INTERIOR. The first glimpse of that prodigious hall as it curve away in two or three acres of oaken cane-scated chairs is that the Great Eastern has been out down to an excursion seew and roofed over with the conservatory of Kew Garden like the poop of an old Elizabethian ship. The ad gallery descends steeply to the quarter-deck and then What is an institute? Well, my son, an institute is continues for two or three hundred feet to slope more freely till at the wickets alternates it is entirely level. Again at the reporters' tables it climbs as into the bows of the craft, the president's desk standing for the pilot louse. At the spring of the truss girders, which frame which has no more reasons than that for not living in it, the arched roof, is a slender gallery each side, with tall skylights above. Here the laties and other favored visiters are seated, except in the boxes, as a double line of pews is called, directly under the gallery, but fifty feet beneath. Here the belles of Chicago and the West find more room, and can be called upon as at the opera dur-

> The galleries above are completely bordered with red, white and blue, and the shields of all the States in pairs of flacs are easily contained in those long paradels. In the gable opposite the president. and as far distant from him as a man can throw a ball, the music stand looks like a little skiff salling on the black heads and winte faces of a billow of people, and from it grops music now and then which fills the hollow tube with all the melody of a bee tree. This gable has a great belt course of flags and insignles around the treular end of the stage. Facing it far away the chields of the Union are set in colors, and there appear the faces of Washington and Lincoln and a few such mottoes as "Vigitance" and "Union." Columns of small flacs flank the speaker upon the great stage, which of itself holds nearly 2,000 people. stand is a draped table with battle flags supporting it in festoons with spear heads. A large bouquet is on the cek and near by is a bower with the motto "Welcome." The president's stand comes forward like a promontory with the enormous leap of light and under his feet the double row of press tables drop in tiers, divided from the space at lotted to delegates by a pal ng.

HOW THE DELEGATES ARE SEATED.

The delegates do not occupy more than a narrow band like a wide loop across the great barrel of the hall, and they are denoted by peanons of blue silk each with a star and the name of the state. As the proceedings advance the flugs are folded up to their little gilt liberty caps. The delegates, African as well as Caucasian, are dressed in their best, almost uniformly in black cloth, and by their demeanor no less are entirely worthy of the Nation. In the rear of the delegates, divided from them by a paling fence, is as large a space as designated by pennons for the alternates of the delegates. Then rolls away the tanmense a milience like little shalls strewing a great beach, and climbing in hummecks, as upon some billow of sand, to the level of the galleries. The audience, pouring in through the narrow tubes of ingress, cover the great ceiving reservoir.

THE CONVENTION IN SESSION.

By 12 o'clock every seat is filled and all the standing room permitted is occupied. Twenty-eight years have passed since the first National Convention of this great party, and to-day its deliberations summoned the finest andience in the world, one fourth or fifth composed of ladies. The chairman of the National Committee, Sena tor Sabin, of Minuesota, a short-faced, pale man with dark, straight hair and a black mustache, called the great andience to order. The youthful clergyman of slender figure and yellow hair made a prayer which received the unusual compliment of applause. Mr. Sabin then read a speech of some length in a clear, distinct voice, in which the names of Lincoln, Grant and Garfield were loudly applanded, Garffeld more than any. Imme lately a contest arose over the suggestion of the National Committee that General Powell Clayton be the ter porary chairman. Of the stirring little controversy that followed your news dispatches will more fully tell the story. As the delegates filed out of the hall they were busy again with their calculations. The Blaine men were showing bow the vote proved their candidate stronger by thirty than their own previous calculations. The Arthur men were boasting that at any rate they had beaten Blame by a combination at the start. The Edmunds men said more doubtfully that Arthur and Biaine were both beaten. The Logan and Harrison men had speculation in their eye and were unusually friendly with the Blaine men. All turn wearrly to their notels to break a nine hours' fast and spend the night in scheming.